

# EASTERN CONNECTICUT SCHOOLS OFFER ADMIRABLE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Norwich Free Academy a Leader Among the High and College Preparatory Schools of New London and Windham Counties—Many Educational Institutions of High Standard

Behind it a little more than half a century of magnificent achievement and distinguished place in the educational field. Ahead of it, as the second half century is entered, still grander and wider opportunities, with an enlarged and modern equipment in buildings and constantly growing numbers in graduating and entering classes. Such in brief is the history and outlook for the Norwich Free Academy, long known for its prominent position in the educational affairs of Eastern Connecticut.

Stirred to enthusiasm in the cause of higher education by the zeal of Dr. John Putnam Sullivan, at that time pastor of the Main street (now Broadway) Congregational church, public spirited citizens of Norwich raised an endowment fund of \$50,000, with \$20,000 additional for the building, and "The Norwich Free Academy" was incorporated in 1854. The school opened October 21, 1856, in the old original main building, whose distinctive exterior architectural design will be a faithful memory to more than 1,400 grateful alumni who have constituted its graduating classes in the last 54 years. More than half of these have been in the classes of the last fifteen years, a period of special enlargement in the school which in broadening and enriching its courses of study to meet the growing needs of its pupils, has just replaced the old main building with a splendidly appointed new structure, capable of accommodating 500 students. This was occupied for the first time at the opening of the present school year.

## NORWICH FREE ACADEMY WITH 464 PUPILS.

Dr. Sullivan and the fifty or more citizens who subscribed the original endowment saw the institution open with 80 pupils and its first graduating class, 1858, numbered 25. The present year's class of 1910 numbered 85, and the present registration of pupils for this year is 464, about equally divided between the sexes, with 40 registered in the Art school. Principal Henry A. Turrell is the fourth in a line of well-known and able educators whose position at the head of the Academy has added power and prestige to its place in the educational field. There are twenty-two instructors on the faculty.

Three courses of study are offered, the classical course preparing for the academic course at college of four years each, the scientific course for scientific schools and the general course, which offers a broader training more suited to the needs of those who do not intend to take advanced study at college. No pupils under twelve years of age are received. Naturally the largest proportions of students are from the town and city of Norwich, but there are usually from 75 to 90 non-residents.

## LARGE GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL.

Throughout its history the Academy has retained the confidence and active support of a large number of Norwich citizens who have added to its original endowment and made gifts for buildings and other specific purposes. The largest single benefactor has been Mr. William A. Slater, whose generosity has made possible much of the expansion of the school. The bequest of Hon. Jeremiah Halsey in 1855 was followed in 1860 by the bequest of Col. Charles A. Converse. In 1861 the Academy came into possession, as residuary legate, of the Foster mansion and grounds, the bequest of the Hon. L. F. S. Foster. Bequests in 1904 were received from the estate of Elizabeth H. Woodhull and the estate of Franklin Nichols, and in 1909 there were bequests from Joanna D. H. Mitchell and from the estate of Adam Reid.

## NEW BUILDINGS SINCE 1886.

The commodious plot upon which the Academy buildings are located is one of great natural beauty and of ample size to provide a large athletic field for baseball and football, branches of sport in which the school has been represented by many champion teams. The growth in buildings has included the erection of the Slater Memorial building in 1886, the Manual Training building in 1892, the Converse Art gallery in 1896, and the new main building completed in the last year. The Slater Memorial building, the seat of the Slater Museum and the Peck Library, was the gift of Mr. William A. Slater.

## MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

The Manual Training department, which was established in January, 1891, has been an important development of the school and now occupies its own building, completed in October, 1895, at cost, with equipment, of about \$12,000 which was contributed, in large part by the alumni of the school. The drawing classes are also accommodated in the manual training building. A valuable outgrowth of the manual training department is the printing office. It is well equipped to do ordinary work, and all the forms and blanks required in the school are produced by student labor. Books and catalogues have also been produced. In the past year 28 students did voluntary work in printing.

## CONVERSE ART GALLERY.

The Converse Art gallery, adjoining the Slater Memorial building on the east and connected with it on the second story, is 62x85 feet, and was erected in accordance with bequest in the will of Col. Charles A. Converse. Its first story is occupied by the Art school, and the second story contains a large gallery for pictures, with smaller galleries. The new main building is a three-story brick structure, 166x100, containing 19 recitation rooms, principal's office, two large class rooms, physics and chemistry laboratory and lecture room, and two separate gymnasiums.

A glee club and an orchestra from the student body are interesting features outside the prescribed curriculum, and occasional plays have been given. There is a large alumni association, which has assisted the Academy in various ways with gifts in recent years.

## THE NORWICH ART SCHOOL.

The Norwich Art school in connection with the Academy was established June 23, 1890, and has its studios on the first floor of the Converse gallery. From its situation in the most beautiful of the cities of New England, with industrial villages in its immediate vicinity, it has a unique field which the large art schools of Boston and New York do not possess. The work of the school is carried on in three main divisions, day classes, evening classes and the Saturday morning class. The children's class is a distinctive feature of the school, having had about 300 children enrolled since it started in 1891.

## NEW LONDON SCHOOL PIONEER

### IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES.

UNIQUE PLACE HELD BY NEW LONDON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WOODWORKING, BLACKSMITH AND MACHINE TRADE FOR BOYS—HOUSEKEEPING, MILLINERY AND OTHER LINES FOR GIRLS.

Pioneer not only in New London and Windham counties, but in fact in the state, in the line of an educational institution devoted directly to vocational training is the Manual Training and Industrial school of New London, the outcome of the gift of \$100,000 to the city by William H. Chapman in 1905. It was the object of the school to provide suitable buildings for that training which put the productive idea first, a training which should have the effect of making its graduates, both boys and girls, at home in productive vocations immediately after graduation. Vocational training was to be exemplified through woodworking, blacksmithing and machine trade for the boys and through housekeeping, cooking, sewing, millinery and dressmaking for the girls. Accompanying these productive branches was to be as much mathematics, science, English and other high school academic studies as would train for an intelligent citizenship, opening to its graduates a wider and correspondingly better choice of life-occupation and an increased earning power for life.

## MANUAL TRAINING COURSE WORTH \$40,000.

What this means merely in dollars when the manual training school graduate is compared with the shop-trained boy is to give, it is estimated, \$40,000 more in life earnings to the manual training high school boy, which represents the value of his manual training education. From our sister state on the north, Massachusetts, where industrial training schools have been a prominent feature of its educational system and their value has been the subject of special investigation and report, the advocates of such training can glean the figures to demonstrate its value, when considered merely from the dollar standpoint, but in addition to this they point to the inculcation of those many qualities which go to the making of an intelligent, desirable, productive citizenship.

Applying the measure of dollars and cents they show that the grammar school boy who enters the shop at the age of 14 starts at \$200 a year annual wage and by the time he is 22 is getting \$400 per year, having earned a total of \$2,185 in wages; but the boy who is trained in a technical school starts work at the age of 18 at a salary of \$500 and at the age of 22 reaches and passes the shop-trained boy in total wage-earnings. By the time each is 25 the shop-trained boy is earning \$550 per year, the technical school boy \$1,650. At this wage rate for the next 40 years the life earning power of the shop-trained boy is \$28,000, that of the boy from the technical school is \$66,000, a value in the latter's favor of \$40,000, which represents the value of his manual training high school education. For four years such training has been the work of New London Manual Training school, of which Fred S. Hitchcock has been the enthusiastic and able principal since its beginning. He has five assistants on the school faculty.

## GIFT OF \$100,000 AT THE START.

The way for the foundation of the school was opened in 1903, when William H. Chapman, president of the Savings bank of New London, presented the city \$100,000 for a manual training school, and organization was effected with a self-perpetuating board of trustees appointed by himself, but providing that the board should not exceed ten in number and that three of them should be, ex-officio, the mayor, the chairman and the secretary of the public school board. The same year the school was incorporated under the name of The Manual Training and Industrial School of New London.

The first building, a fine two-story and basement brick and stone building was completed in 1905 and occupied for the first classes October 1st, 1906. The building contained mechanical drawing room, dressmaking room, domestic science laboratory, space for general woodworking and woodturning and machine laboratory practice, and rooms for general academic work. The machinery and tools and general furnishings were installed one year at a time as the pupils advanced in their courses.

In the first year, benches and tools and lathes for general woodworking and woodturning were installed, the domestic art department was supplied with suitable tables, desks, sewing machines and other equipment, the domestic science laboratory was equipped with hot plates for cooking by gas, with other necessary appointments and utensils, and the class rooms were fitted with the usual schoolroom furniture for conducting work.

In 1909 a blacksmith shop and equipment were added in a separate building and in 1910 the machine shop equipment was placed in the annex.

## GRADUATED SIXTEEN IN FIRST CLASS.

From its opening the number of applications for admission has been more than the school could accommodate, so that of the first 150 applying only about 75 could be taken, since the applications were about double the capacity of the school as at first equipped.

The course is four years in length and the first class, sixteen in number, was graduated June 10, 1910. These graduates are now all at work along the lines upon which they received instruction in the school. The boys are chiefly employed as draughtsmen or in machine shops at average wages of between \$10 and \$12 per week.

For the present year the enrollment is as follows: Full four-year high school course students, 95; two-year special students in domestic science and domestic art, 53; post-graduate special students, 5; total, 153, about equally divided between the sexes. Baseball, football and tennis comprise the athletic sports of the students and a small orchestra is maintained by the student body.

## PLAINFIELD HIGH SCHOOL MAKES

### RAPID RISE IN PAST FIVE YEARS.

ENROLLS PUPILS ALSO FROM TOWNS OF STERLING, VOLUNTTOWN AND CANTERBURY.

One of the youngest of the sisterhood of educational institutions above the grammar school grades is the Plainfield high school, established in the spring of 1905 by a vote of the town which located it in the vacant room in the school building at Central Village. For the new school a two-year course of study was laid out and Mr. John Lee Chapman, at that time superintendent of schools in Chester, Massachusetts, was engaged as principal and superintendent of all schools in Plainfield, with an assistant principal. Mr. Chapman has held the same position continuously since then and his associates on the high school faculty now number four. From its enrollment of 21 pupils in the first year the school grew with big strides, nearly doubling these figures in the second year when 58 were enrolled. A third year was added to the course of study and a second assistant teacher was engaged. In July, 1906, the town also appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to build an addition to the Central Village school building to provide the room needed for the high school. The addition was built, a physics laboratory was provided and the school began to assume regular high school form.

At the close of the third year, the committee voted to add a fourth year to the course of study, to engage still another assistant teacher and to provide and equip laboratories for physics and chemistry. The school now became a full-fledged high school with college preparatory and general courses of study, and at the end of this year graduated its first class of four pupils. From this it has grown to a graduating class of ten members in June, 1910.

Plainfield high school now numbers sixty pupils, has well-equipped laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology, has courses that prepare for Yale, Brown, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and other colleges, courses that prepare for normal school and offer general preparation for business life. The school is approved by the state board of education as a school for pupils from other towns, and enrolls pupils from Canterbury, Sterling and Voluntown.

## STONINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Stonington high school with a present enrollment of 131 pupils, of whom 21 are in the senior class, 14 girls and 7 boys, shows a considerable expansion since it was organized in 1889 and located in the present building on Orchard street erected at that time. Then as now the high and the grammar school occupied the building jointly, the high school at first requiring only one room but now it uses two whole floors. The first two graduates, class of 1890, were Miss Lillian Brayton and Owen S. Davis, the early enrollment of the school being from 30 to 40 pupils. In the graduating class of 1910 were four girls and one boy.

In providing educational opportunities for its pupils the town authorities have kept abreast of the times to equip the school according to modern methods, and at the last October election the people of the town voted for school consolidation which became operative in July, 1910, and took in the West Broad Street school at Pawcatuck, Mystic and Stonington borough.

Four courses are taught, the classical, technical, scientific and commercial. At the beginning of the present year Professor Clarence R. Shibley of Needham, Mass., with five assistants, came to the school as principal, succeeding Professor Charles P. Eaton, whose death occurred at the end of the school year in 1910 after 13 years as the successful principal of Stonington high school.

## POMFRET SCHOOL.

GIFTS THAT TOTAL \$600,000 SINCE 1905 TO WIDELY-KNOWN PRIVATE SCHOOL AT POMFRET CENTER.

In a place by itself among the educational institutions of the two counties stands Pomfret school at Pomfret Center in Windham county, a private school for boys founded in 1894 by William Edward Peck, A.M., who set for it the highest standard in schools of its class. Aiming after and achieving the best, the school has grown to ten times its original proportions and in the last five years has received benefactions in gifts for enlargement, building and equipment of about \$60,000. The erection of a new gymnasium has just been provided for by the gift of \$50,000 announced in the last month.

The school was incorporated in 1898 and its extensive school property has grown until it now includes the recitation building, four dormitories, infirmary, gymnasium, chapel, and dining hall. Boys to enter the first form must not be under 12 years of age. From the thirty with which the school opened in 1894, the registration has steadily increased, reaching 135 for the present year, and graduating a sixth form class of 18 in June, 1910. The Rev. William Beach Olmstead, M.A., LL.D., is head master of the teaching staff of twelve.

The school draws its largest percentage of boys from New York, about seventy per cent., and the remainder come from various cities.

## WINDHAM HIGH SCHOOL ABOUT TO

### ENTER GREATLY ENLARGED QUARTERS.

NEW MODERN BUILDING WITH 16 RECITATION ROOMS, ASSEMBLY HALL AND LABORATORIES WILL SOON BE READY.

Windham high school, in the city of Willimantic, is on the eve of entering upon enlarged opportunities in occupying the addition to its present school building, which is to be ready in 1911. The old building erected by the town of Windham and opened in 1887 has proved inadequate to modern requirements and growth, calling for the addition now under construction, which, when complete, will contain 16 recitation rooms, assembly hall, full equipment for commercial department and new laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology.

Principal Egbert A. Case and faculty of 15 teachers have under their

instruction an enrollment of 323 pupils, who represent fifteen of the towns of Windham and New London county. Of this number, 150 are boys and 173 girls, who register from the following towns: Andover, 5; Ashford, 2; Chaplin, 3; Coventry, 21; Columbia, 17; Franklin, 6; Hampton, 18; Lebanon, 26; Mansfield, 23; Pomfret, 4; Scotland, 8; Sprague, 6; Tolland, 2; Willington, 7; Windham, 175.

Outside of the prescribed curriculum, pupils and teachers come together for mutual helpfulness through their membership in Die Besenrunk, a society which includes every teacher and pupil, and has for its objects the promotion of interest along lines of art and literature, parliamentary practice and debate, and to enlistment the interest of all in the beautifying and adornment of the rooms in the school building. A glee club of 40 members is a thriving organization, and the athletics association enlists every boy in the school, sending out teams which represent it in baseball, football and basketball.

## MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Attended this year by 54 scholars, ranging in age from four to nineteen, the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf continues the beneficent work which it has done for many years for the children handicapped in life's struggle by the loss of hearing. The school property is pleasantly located about a mile and a half outside of the village. Outgrowing the building which has served for many years, there was added a year ago further accommodations by the purchase and alteration of a barn to make more room for the pupils in the past year the erection of a new annex has been started, which will comfortably accommodate 64 pupils.

The children attending the school come from all parts of Connecticut, the sum of \$275 per capita being allowed by the state for all expenses of the school and providing everything for the need of the children. All pupils are given a training in cooking, laundry work, and sewing, and learn how to take care of their own rooms and the house. The boys, who average now about 14 years old, show remarkable proficiency in the carpentering and wood-working line in which they are instructed. A rug-weaving department is connected with the school, a branch which all the girls have a chance to learn. From the kindergarten up, a good common school education is given and the standard of the school is high. Religious training is inculcated with opportunity given for the exercise of denominational preferences.

For a number of years, Mrs. John McGulgan, who resides in Philadelphia but keeps in close touch with the school, has been the superintendent, and for the past four years Miss Jane S. Worcester has been the principal with Miss Eleanor Worcester as assistant. Eight teachers are in charge of the various departments. Last June two scholars were graduated.

## BLACK HALL SCHOOL.

The Black Hall school, which began its thirty-fifth year last fall, has made and maintained a place as one of the most distinctive home schools in the country, since it was founded in 1875 at Black Hall in the town of Old Lyme, by its present principal, Charles Griswold Bartlett, upon whom in appreciation of his educational work, Yale university in 1888 conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The resident teaching staff numbers 10, and there are 23 boys enrolled this year. Under exceptional home and Christian influences the object of the school is to afford a limited number of boys thorough preparation for any college or scientific school, or a good English high school education to those who do not intend to enter an advanced institution of learning. Boys are received into the school as early as ten years. For the little boys, rooms are provided in the part of the house occupied by the principal and his family. The house occupied by the school is commodious and well arranged, the greater part having been built since 1892, and many improvements have recently been made.

Athletic interests are fostered, but not to the detriment of studies. There is a gymnasium fitted with modern appliances and an athletic field on the school grounds admirably adapted to the purpose.

## BACON ACADEMY.

FOUNDED IN 1903, HAS MEANT MUCH TO THE YOUTH OF COLCHESTER AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Founded in 1903 by the First Society of Colchester, in accordance with the will of Francis Bacon, for more than a century the academy which bears his name has wielded an important influence in the lives of the youth of that town and the neighboring towns of Lebanon, Hebron, Columbia, East Haddam and Marlboro. In the passage of years, the academy has enjoyed a steady and progressive growth, which, however, has not outgrown the original building in which the institution started. Its present enrollment of 115 pupils, of whom 48 are boys and 67 girls, and classified as follows: Seniors, 15; juniors, 24; sophomores, 15; freshmen, 24; special, 1; post-graduate, 1.

Principal Royal A. Moore, A. M., a Harvard graduate, is the capable official in charge, assisted by two other heads of departments, who make the Bacon academy a place where there are baseball and basketball teams, and a glee club is given enthusiastic support, while all attending the academy are enrolled in Der Verbeeser, a debating and general improvement society, which is well sustained.

## WILLIAMS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

GIRLS OF NEW LONDON ENJOY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH GIFT OF NORWICH WOMAN.

Through the philanthropic interest of Mrs. Harriet Peck Williams of Norwich in educational subjects and her desire to erect a memorial to her son, Thomas W. Williams, 34, a distinguished whaling merchant of New London, an educational opportunity of incalculable benefit was secured within the reach of the girls of New London in the founding of the Williams Memorial institute, a secondary school for "the promotion and advancement of female education," to quote from the will of the donor.

By the year 1889 the funds left by the will of Mrs. Williams, dated ten years before, had accumulated to a sum considered adequate, and plans were prepared by the trustees for the school building, and to be placed upon the lot given and designated for that purpose by Mrs. Williams. This was the same plot of ground upon which her son had been planning to build a house, when his death occurred suddenly, September 12, 1855. It is a commanding site for a school property, with an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the waters of the Thames river and Long Island sound. A magnificent stone school building, admirably adapted to school needs, was erected in 1890 at a cost of about \$85,000, and the school was opened in September, 1891. Its first graduating class was in 1892 and consisted of 25 members. Since then more than 550 alumnae have passed out from its walls and the present enrollment is 228 girls.

Extensive grounds containing tennis courts for the use of the students surround the building, where are also held the spring and fall meets of the athletic association. The building will accommodate 250 students and has eight large, airy recitation rooms, besides the general study and assembly rooms and gymnasium. At the head of the faculty of ten members is Principal Colin S. Baell, A.M. Under the able instruction received, the graduates of the school have given it a meritorious standing in educational ranks.

The endowment fund for maintaining the school now amounts to about \$21,000 and tuition is free to girls of 13 years and over residing permanently or temporarily in New London. Various gifts from friends of the school have added to its equipment or for the beautifying of the school rooms and property. In this respect the thriving and active Alumnae association, formed in May, 1901, has been a leader, its work meriting the hearty co-operation of every girl who calls Williams Memorial institute her alma mater.

## WILLIMANTIC NORMAL SCHOOL OF

### PROVED EFFICIENCY IN TEACHER-TRAINING.

128 RESIDENT STUDENTS—CORRESPONDENCE COURSE WITH 65 STUDENTS—SUMMER SCHOOL AT STORRS.

Since the state normal training school at Willimantic was established by act of the legislature in 1883, and opened in September of that year in the building now occupied by the Willimantic Savings institute, the increasing demands of the institution have called for several changes and enlargements, until it now occupies its present handsome school

structure, which was completed in 1895 and enlarged to its present size in 1903.

Willimantic Normal is one of the four schools established by the state board of education to provide trained teachers for the schools of the state through normal training. From the time the Willimantic school started, high school graduates in large numbers grasped the opportunities offered, calling for greater provisions for the needs of the institution, and in 1907 the legislature appropriated money for a new training school building, which was completed in January, 1910, and at once occupied. By agreement, the town of Windham contributed one-third of the cost of the building. In addition to this new building the state owns a four-room wooden building occupied by two grades of the training school. The state also controls two other buildings owned by the town of Windham and used by the state for training purposes.

Principal Henry T. Burr has at present a corps of 26 teachers for the normal school and the training school. The enrollment is as follows: Resident students 128, summer school (July, 1910) 39, correspondence students 65. Of the students in the Willimantic Normal school the greater number come from New London and Windham counties, but there are usually a few from other sections of the state. Since men have practically ceased to teach in the elementary schools, few male students attend the normal at this time. An occasional man enters the school for a special course. The average graduating class for the last few years has numbered from 25 to 35 members.

The commendable records made by its long list of graduates, who have passed out to their chosen work after taking the two-year courses offered, are testimony to the value and efficiency of the instruction they have received at Willimantic Normal. There are great, East Lyme schools, including kindergartens, available for observation and training.

Correspondence courses in a number of subjects are offered to the teachers of the state and have found many to take advantage of the opportunities put within their reach.

A summer school for Connecticut teachers was held between July 5 and July 29 at Storrs, jointly by the Willimantic normal school and the Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs, with an enrollment of 59, an increase of 13 over the preceding year.

## BULKELEY SCHOOL FOR NEW LONDON BOYS.

FOUNDED BY LEONARD H. BULKELEY FOR THE YOUTH OF HIS NATIVE TOWN—CLASSES NOW LARGEST IN SCHOOL HISTORY.

In its handsome granite school building, erected at an original cost of about \$40,000, Bulkeley school of New London has enrolled from first to last over a thousand boys, sending out in its thirty-six graduating classes more than 600 furnished with a high school education. From its beginning the history of the school has shown the increasing value of the institution to the boys of New London, Groton, Waterford, East Lyme and Fishers Island, its alumni containing the names of men who have achieved much in business and mechanical spheres of activity. From its first graduating class of four members in 1876, there has been an increase to ten times that number in the past several years, which have been the largest in the school history. At present there are 150 boys in the school.

Bulkeley school was incorporated in 1850 by the trustees named under the will of Leonard H. Bulkeley, who was a native of New London and at his death in 1849 left the bulk of his estate to found and maintain a free high school for boys to be called Bulkeley school. In 1871, when the original fund of about \$25,000 had accumulated to about \$80,000, the trustees erected the school building, considered one of the finest in the state. The lot on which the building was erected was contributed by the city of New London. The school sessions commenced in the fall of 1873.

Generous contributions have several times increased the original endowment. These have been \$10,000 from the estate of Asa Otis, \$5,000 from the estate of Henry P. Haven, and a gift of upwards of \$11,000 from Hon. George F. Tinker, who provided for a large addition to the school building in 1891. This addition contains three recitation rooms on the first floor, capable of seating 150 students, and the chemical and physical laboratories on the second floor.

Bulkeley school is free to boys who reside in New London, but there is a charge for non-residents. Four courses of four years each, classical, scientific, commercial and general are offered and conducted under the capable direction of Principal Walter A. Towne, A.M., and six associate instructors. E. B. Collier, A.M., was the first principal of the school from 1873 to 1880, succeeded by E. R. Hall, A.B., 1880-1883, and then by the present principal.

## KILLINGLY HIGH SCHOOL.

HIGHER EDUCATION WELL PROVIDED FOR BY DANIELSON INSTITUTION—NEARLY 200 PUPILS ENROLLED.

The town of Killingly made suitable and adequate provisions for its pupils of high school grade when in 1903 it erected a new modern school building at a cost of \$50,000, which has been occupied since then by Killingly high school, having removed from its former location. The site for the building at the corner of Broad and Cottage streets in Danielson was given to the town by John Danielson of Providence, being formerly the Danielson homestead.

This school draws a large enrollment from Danielson and the other parts of the town and maintains a high standard of instruction. Principal H. R. Eaton and his associate staff of teachers. For last graduating class numbered 40 members, and there are now enrolled a total of 189 pupils, divided in the classes as follows: Seniors 37, juniors 31, sophomores 54, and freshmen 67.

Killingly high school home is a two-story and basement, brick and granite building of modern colonial architecture, 109 by 38 feet. It is nicely finished, heated and ventilated throughout and furnished with modern school appliances. On the main floor are three class rooms, two recitation rooms and the library. On the second floor is the commodious assembly hall with a seating capacity of 250, stage platform and two rest-rooms. Two class rooms are also on this floor, with the chemistry and the physics laboratory, storage and dark rooms.

In the basement are the play room, two locker rooms, boiler and other rooms. The student body is enthusiastic in its support of general athletics, including baseball and other sports, in which it turns out successful teams.

## MISS BUTTS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Among the well-known private schools is Miss Butts' School for Girls, under the management and direction of Miss Matilda Butts, the school building being invitingly and healthfully situated on Beech drive in Norwich. The school offers a charming family life for girls in a well-ordered and refined household under the personal guidance of Miss Butts. The course of study is so arranged as to give particular attention to the needs of each pupil, and for those preparing for college is determined by the college requirements. The ample grounds around the school offer outdoor recreation at all seasons of the year, coasting and skating in winter, with golf and other seasonal sports in their proper time.

## PUTNAM HIGH SCHOOL'S NEW BUILDING.

FINELY APPOINTED STRUCTURE FOR OPENING OF NEXT SCHOOL YEAR—NUMEROUS LARGE CLASS ROOMS, GYMNASIUM, LABORATORIES AND AUDITORIUM.

By the time the next school year opens it is expected that Putnam high school will have ready its new modern edifice now in course of construction at a cost of about \$75,000, including lot and equipment. When completed it will give Putnam one of the finest high schools in the state, perfectly adapted to accommodate more than the average registration, which is 130 this year, under Principal C. C. Spratt and his five assistants.

The new building is at the corner of School and Providence streets, with main entrance facing School street and two other entrances at the ends of the building. It is a brick building, 130x50 feet, two stories and basement, of fireproof construction.

The first floor will include six large class rooms, a school committee room, library and superintendent's room, together with a lobby and corridor in which are to be sanitary drinking fountains. The upper floor is divided into two commercial rooms, a class and lecture room, physical and chemical laboratories. On this floor there is also to be an auditorium and a stage. The seating capacity of the auditorium will be about 100. In the basement the principal room will be the gymnasium, which will be 45 by 65 feet and 18 feet deep, this area alone being greater than the present high school by one foot in width and five feet in length. A manual training room, locker rooms, toilet and shower baths for boys and girls, janitor's room and the heating apparatus will occupy the remainder of the basement space. The most modern ideas in school construction are embodied in the various details of the building.